

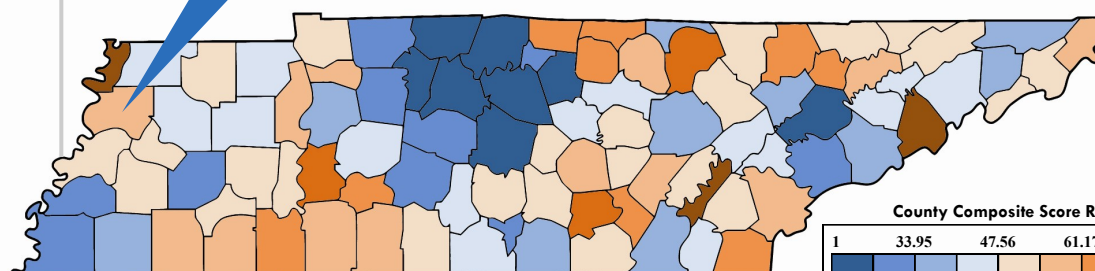
# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: DYER COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 38,335

Pop. Density: 73/square mile

Seat of Government: Dyersburg

Largest City: Dyersburg

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Haywood	65	Employment and Earnings Composite	57.40	72 ▼
Marion	66	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,686	46 ▼
Decatur	67	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	75.70%	49 ▲
Wayne	68	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	65.0%	53 ▼
Monroe	69	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	8.6%	48 ▲
Benton	70	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	21.8%	91 ▼
Warren	71	Economic Autonomy Composite	55	67 ▲
Bledsoe	72	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	24.4%	40 ▲
Lawrence	73	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	14.0%	38 ▲
Dyer	74	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	77.3%	55 ▲
Overton	75	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.45%	62 ▼
Hardeman	76	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	14.8%	28 ▼
McNairy	77	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	22.5%	70 □
Grainger	78	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	55.0%	72 ▲
Houston	79	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	54	75 ▲
Johnson	80	County Overview: Dyer County women achieved solid gains in academic indicators and staved off more the more dramatic increases in unemployment and poverty commonly seen in the state. However, Dyer has seen a slight decrease in overall rank, dragged down by income growth that barely outpaced inflation, low representation in local managerial positions and comparatively high dropout rates in the 2011-2012 school year. It is noteworthy that the county improved slightly in most indicators, despite this drop.		
Clay	81			
Polk	82			
Hardin	83			

Down  
from  
70th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

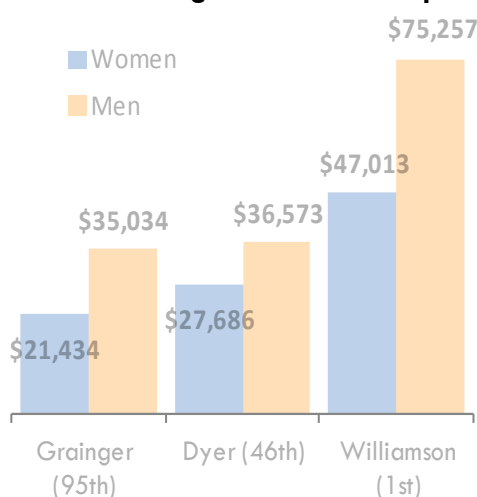
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Dyer County

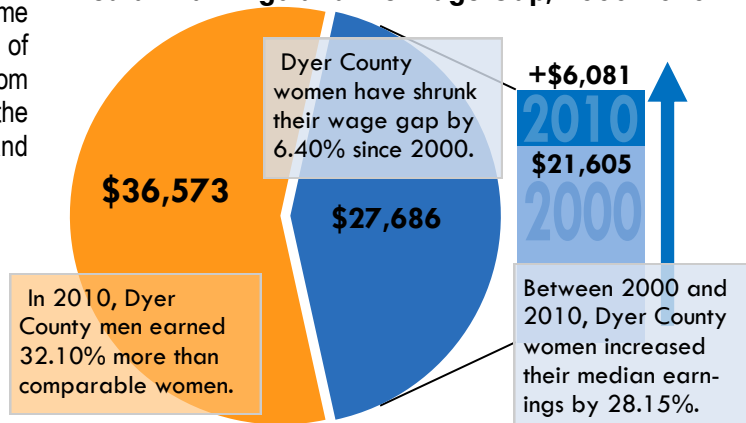
## ▲ Earnings

**D**yer County women have experienced a moderate increase of 28.15 percent in median income since 2000. When compared to the faster growth of many other counties, women in Dyer dropped from 31st to 46th between 2000 and 2010. However, the rate of the increase surpassed inflation slightly, and was significantly faster than male incomes, locally.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



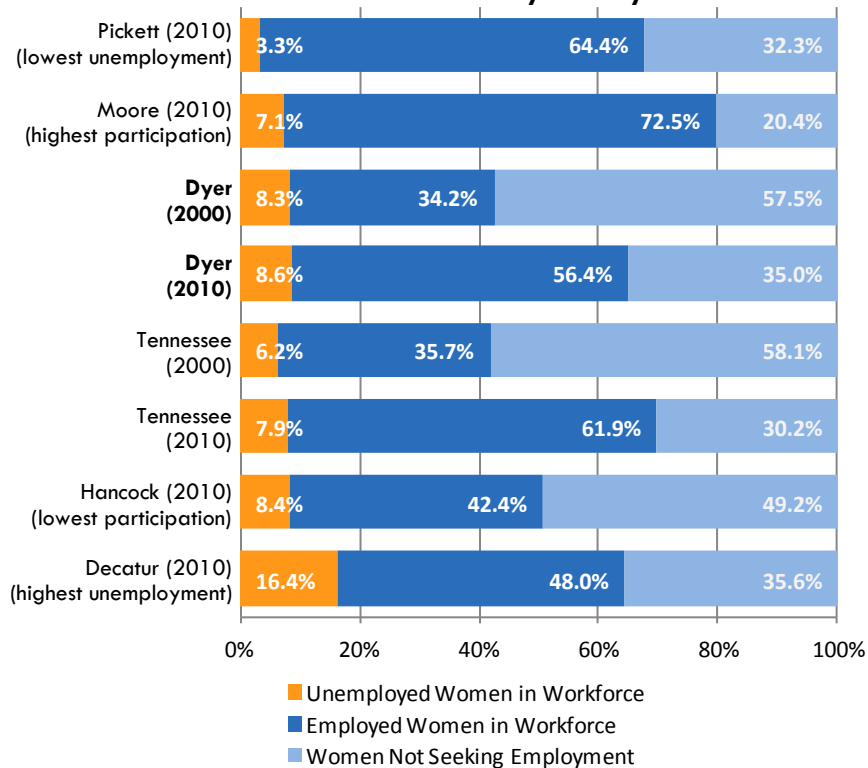
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Largely** because men in Dyer County lagged behind many of their peers in income gains, women in the county shortened the wage gap between genders by 6.4 percent. Ultimately, women continue to earn only 75.70 percent of what their male counterparts receive, but this progress was enough to move Dyer County upward more than 20 ranks, to 49th. Though surely an improvement, this figure falls under the state rate of 77 percent, and amounts to over \$9,000 fewer dollars earned each year by women in Dyer County.

## ▼ Employment

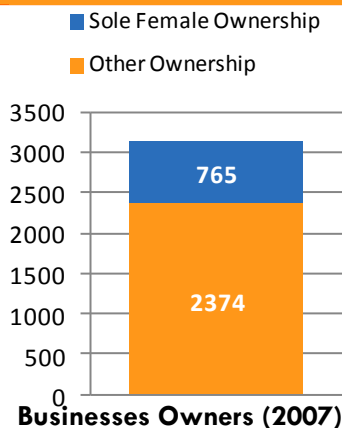
### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



**Workforce** participation among women in Dyer County has improved by 22.5 percent since 2000, but continues to lag behind half of Tennessee. With 65 percent of women either employed or searching for work, Dyer dropped 13 ranks to 53rd in this category. As of 2010, men are 12.5 percent more likely to participate in Dyer's labor pool, and women with children under six are estimated to participate at a rate of 69.5 percent.

While participation rates have fallen behind statewide trends, Dyer County women have improved their rank significantly in the area of unemployment. Though nearly a percent higher than estimates for Tennessee women as a whole, Dyer's rate of 8.6 percent ranked 48th in the state, rising dramatically from 82nd in 2000. It is estimated that 7.2 percent of men and 12.7 percent of women with young children are seeking work.

# The Status of Women in: Dyer County



**After** decreasing six percent and over fifty ranks, Dyer County women are 91st in the state when considering the portion of managerial positions they hold. With less than one in four managers being women, Dyer falls almost 15 percent short of statewide figures in this indicator.

In contrast to hiring trends, Dyer women now own a larger share of local businesses than they did in 2000. According to figures from 2007, women solely own roughly 24.4 percent of all businesses in the county.

## Women At Work

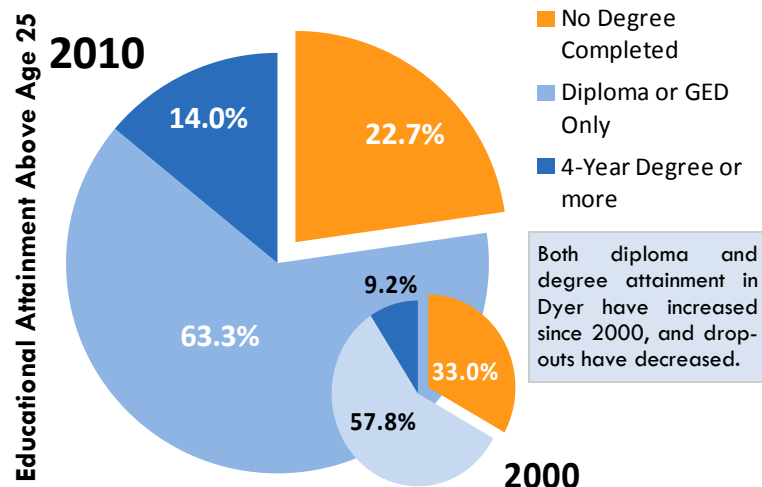
### Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Dyer County dropped from 27.8% to 21.8% between 2000 and 2010.

### Business Ownership

However, the percentage of women business owners in the county increased from 18.3% to 24.4% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education



**Academic** indicators have improved across the board for Dyer County women since the year 2000. The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by nearly five percent (improved to 38th from 64th), and the population of women holding no degree or diploma is one-third smaller.

Roughly ten percent more (77.3 percent) women hold diplomas in the county as well, improving Dyer's ranking from 63rd to 55th in this indicator.

Notably, dropout rates have followed statewide trends and plummeted to less than one percent (0.45 percent) in the 11-12 school year—though Dyer still sunk 21 spots to 62nd in this indicator.

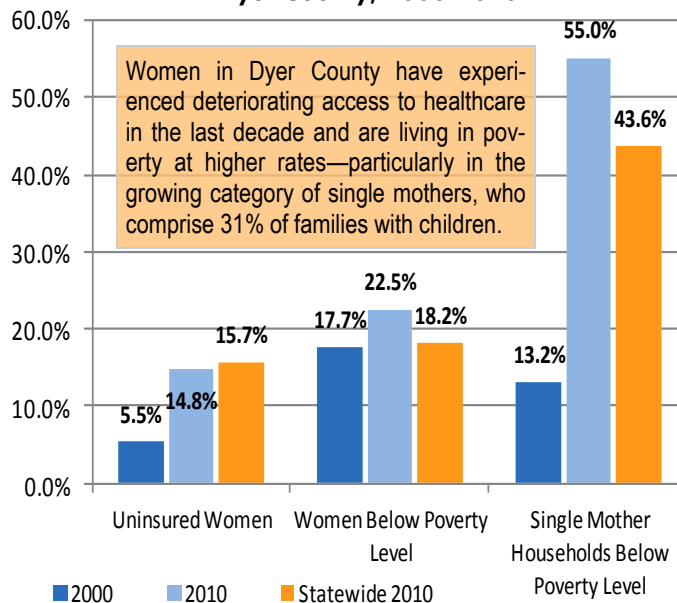
## Living

**Local** women have endured higher rates of poverty than their peers in the state since before the year 2000. The relatively moderate increase of 4.8 percent in this category resulted in an unchanged ranking of 70th, and women in Dyer County are now 4.3 percent more likely to live in poverty than statewide data suggests.

Similar to overall rankings the subgroup of single women with children has also experienced an increase in poverty rates—a very significant one, in fact—but have actually improved in rank from 85th to 72nd amidst more quickly deteriorating counties. This is of particular concern when considering that single mothers are four times as likely to live in poverty as they were in 2000, and are three times as likely to do so as the average Tennessee woman. Local mothers are also 11.4 percent more likely to live in poverty than state estimates would suggest.

The number of women without health insurance in Dyer County has almost tripled since 2000, but compares more favorably in the state, dropping to 28th from 18th.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Dyer County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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